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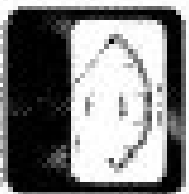
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# Simpson panel instruments...



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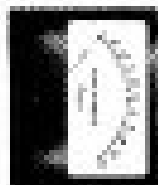
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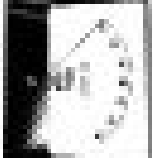
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2 1/2" dial instrument  
AC/DC/RESISTANCE



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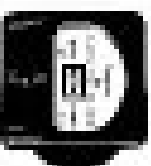
1 1/2" dial instrument  
AC/DC/RESISTANCE



3 1/2" dial instrument  
AC/DC/RESISTANCE



1" dial instrument  
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### TRANSISTOR TESTER

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Model 600            | \$29.95 |
| DC TESTER            |         |
| Model 601            | \$49.95 |
| TEMPERATURE TESTER   |         |
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| AC AMMETER           |         |
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| AUDIO WATTMETER      |         |
| Model 604            | \$29.95 |
| FREQUENCY ATTENUATOR |         |
| Model 605            | \$29.95 |
| BATTERY TESTER       |         |
| Model 606            | \$29.95 |
| ALTERNOMETER         |         |
| Model 607            | \$49.95 |
| DC AMMETER           |         |
| Model 601            | \$29.95 |

## OPERATOR'S MANUAL

### VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER MODEL 311-2

#### SIMPSON ELECTRIC COMPANY

5201 W. North St., Chicago, Illinois 60644  
Area Code 312, Telephone 379-1121  
In Canada: Radio-Electronics Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

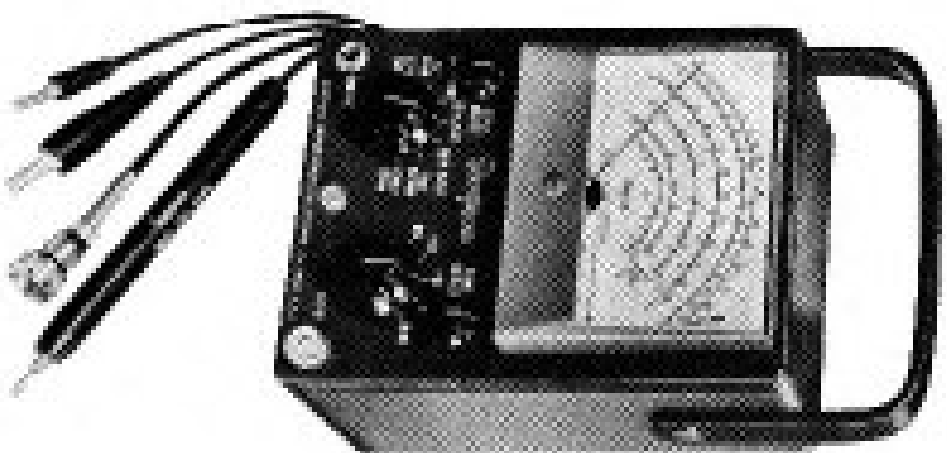


FIG. 1-101  
Simpson Model 211-B, 1000 VDC, 500 V AC, 100 V AC, 10 V AC, 100 mV AC

## SECTION 1

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### INTRODUCTION

The Simpson Vacuum Tube Voltmeter Model 211-B has been designed to provide an advanced type of measuring instrument having the ability to measure voltages without any serious loading effects. This instrument has been designed in a durable metal case for safety and convenience, and also to prevent leakage. All the connections and controls are located conveniently on the front of the instrument. The large meter on the front panel provides easy reading and accurate indication for all of its applications.

Every operative and indicating component has been included in this compact instrument. The controls on the front panel are limited to include only those which are necessary for operation. They include the range switch, the function switch, and two balancing controls.

Measure wide readings include both R.M.S. and peak-to-peak indications for AC and RF voltage measurements. With the R.M.S. scale it applies to only to sinusoidal input signals, the instrument indicates correctly the peak-to-peak values for all alternating waveform inputs.

The high input impedance (20 megohms for DC) reduces circuit loading effects to less than any of the previous models of portable Vacuum Tube Voltmeters. The compact and convenient metal case, with the large easy-to-read meter, makes this the most efficient and practical Vacuum Tube Voltmeter available. Contributing to the latest engineering developments, most of the component parts in the Model 211-B are mounted on a printed circuit board. The amplifier assembly and probe mechanism, resulting in a lower cost assembly with no costly Simpson quality components.

## General Description

Two test leads are furnished with the Model 311A. One is attached to the instrument and is a banana plug, while the other is the front panel sub socket GROUNDING. The other end of this lead has a removable clip, covered with an insulation with which the lead can be connected to the reference point in the circuit being measured. The second lead has a connector which fits on the rear connector of the front panel. The other end of this lead has a probe with a standard pointed tip. A switch in the probe body sets up a direct connection for either AC/250V or voltage, or connects an balancing resistor into the circuit for DC readings.

The Shaper, Power Tube Voltmeter Model 311-A is supplied with a 3 wire AC line cord and plug requiring 100 to 120 volts, 25 or 50 cycle AC power. Power consumption is 1/2 watt.

When the other wire from the cord is connected to the metal case, caution should be exercised in making any measurement to prevent the live voltage.

In addition to the voltage AC power, there is a self-contained 1.5 volt battery which is used for resistance measurement.

## Accessories Available

High Frequency Probe Shaper, Part No. 6474

1/2 Kilowatt or 250 Megawatt

DC High Voltage Probe Shaper Part No. 6722

0.50V or 10V DC

For more information on these accessory probes, see Page 25.

## Specifications

LINEARITY AND INPUT IMPEDANCE

100,000 OHMS MINIMUM

Range 0 to 150/250/500/1000/2500 volts

Input resistance is 25 megohms for all ranges.

## General Description

### A. D. VOLTAGE MEASUREMENTS

All indications on the black scale are DC, AC, voltage based on a pure sine wave input signal. Range 0 to 1.5/5/15/25/175/750/1500 volts DC, AC.

Indications on the red scale are peak-to-peak values.

0 to 4/14/46/146/466/1466/4666 volts peak-to-peak.

Input impedance is 25 megohms minimum at 60 cycles.

### CHARACTERISTICS/RESOURCES

| Range   | Center Scale Values |
|---------|---------------------|
| DC 1    | 20 ohms             |
| DC 10   | 100 ohms            |
| DC 100  | 1000 ohms           |
| DC 1K   | 10K ohms            |
| DC 10K  | 0.1 megohms         |
| DC 100K | 1 megohm            |
| DC 1M   | 10 megohms          |

### B. C. GALVANOMETER

Zero center D. C. voltage measurements are possible for any range using the brown scale and. This is normally used for such applications as F-M discriminator adjustment. (See Operating Instructions, Page 16.)

## Accuracy

With an external power within the range of 100 volts to 150 volts, 60 cycles AC, furnished to operate the instrument, its accuracy is  $\pm 3\%$  at full scale for DC voltage,  $\pm 3\%$  of full scale for AC voltage, and  $\pm 3$  degrees of arc for resistance measurements.

### General Description

#### FREQUENCY RESPONSE

The 1.5/5/15 and 30 volt ranges are within  $\pm 3\%$  from 20 cps. to 1 Megacycle, the 150 volt range to 500 KC and the 500 volt range  $\pm 10\%$  to 500 KC. Typical frequency response characteristics for the model 301-2 are given in Fig. 2.

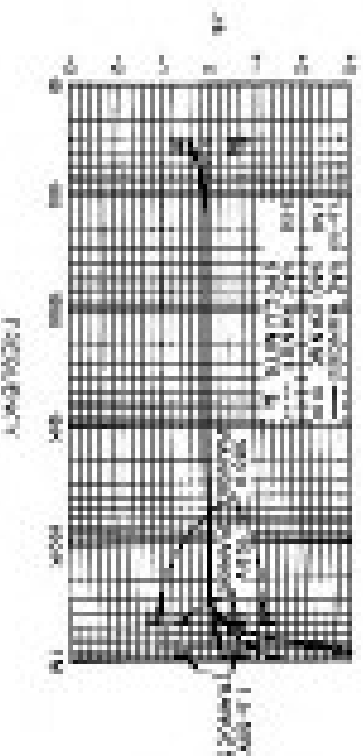


FIGURE 2: FREQUENCY RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

#### DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT

The case dimensions of the Simpson Transit Voltmeter Model 301-2 are 7-1/2 inches high by 5-3/8 inches wide by 4-1/2 inches deep. The weight is 4-1/2 pounds. Shipping weight is 6 pounds.

#### FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

##### CIRCUIT SELECTION SWITCH

When the circuit selection switch is in the OFF position, power is turned off. Turning this switch to the right turns on power

### General Description

which is indicated by the pilot light located on the front panel mounted between the ground jack and input connector.

This switch also selects the circuit to be used. Two positions, marked  $-DC$  and  $+AC$ , connect the meter circuit for measuring DC voltages and are also meter reversing switch. With the ground lead connected to the chassis or the common strand connection, set the switch at  $+DC$  for measuring positive voltage or at  $-DC$  for measuring negative voltage. When the switch is set at AC, meter circuits are connected for AC voltage measurement. The internal probe-pole voltage (voltage divider) changes the measuring AC voltage into a proportional DC voltage to be measured with the meter circuit. When the switch is set at GROUND, an internal battery and the standard position are connected into the meter circuit to provide for resistance measurements.

##### RANGE SELECTOR SWITCH

The range switch selects the desired range for the circuit which has been connected with the circuit selector switch. There are seven positions; each position is marked for full scale voltage indication for either DC or AC (R.M.S.) voltage measurements and is also marked with the multiplier factor to be used when measuring resistance.

##### ZERO ADJUST (MECHANICAL)

After the pointer has been turned on and the circuit selector switch has been set for any of its on positions, the bush marked ZERO ADJUST should be turned either to the right or the left until the meter pointer rests over the zero mark on the left side of the scale. Connect the probe and ground lead together while making this adjustment. It may be necessary to readjust for zero when changing ranges or functions.

If an appreciable drift occurs when changing between the AC to DC function, correction can be accomplished as follows:

### General Description

1. Switch to the 1.5 VDC range and adjust the zero adjust knob for zero indication.
2. Switch to 1.5 VAC and adjust R-52 for zero indication. R-52 can be adjusted using a small screwdriver inserted in the hole located on the left side of the case under the lower edge of the handle.

### OHMS ADJUST

With the circuit selector switch set at OHMS, separate the test leads. The pointer should move across the meter scale and rest over the right end of the scale. Turn the OHMS ADJUST knob until the pointer is directly over the mark at the right of the scale.

### CIRCUIT CONNECTORS

A ground jack is provided in the lower left hand corner and is used with the ground lead provided with the tester.

A multi connector is provided in the lower right hand corner and is used with the ALPHABET - (N) probe provided with the tester.

### SECTION II

#### OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

##### CAUTION

WHEN MEASURING HIGH VOLTAGES, FIRST TURN OFF POWER IN THE CIRCUIT TO BE MEASURED AND DISCHARGE ALL CAPACITORS. CONNECT THE PROBES TO THE CIRCUIT AND THEN TURN ON CIRCUIT POWER. DO NOT TOUCH PROBES OR LEADS WHILE POWER IS ON. TURN OFF POWER AND DISCHARGE CAPACITORS BEFORE PROBES ARE RECONNECTED TO CIRCUIT.

### Operating Instructions

#### METER ZERO ADJUSTMENT (NEEDLEWORK)

Before turning on power in the Model 311-2, be sure that the meter pointer moves to zero. If the pointer is off zero, adjust it by means of the zero adjust screw located in the meter cover just below the scale. Use a small screwdriver to turn this adjustment slowly right or left until the pointer moves directly over the zero mark at the left of the scale.

#### MEASURING DC VOLTAGES 0 TO 500 VOLTS

1. Set the circuit selector switch to the -DC or +DC position, depending on the polarity of the voltage to be measured.
2. Rotate the range switch to select the full scale range to read. While the Model 311-2 controls will not be easily damaged, it is best to set the range switch for a higher range than needed as a precaution to the instrument. After the first reading, set the range switch for a lower range if necessary to provide a more accurate reading.
3. Turn off power in the circuit to be measured and discharge all capacitors.
4. Connect the crocodile clip of the GROUND test lead to the reference point for the voltage to be measured.
5. Set the switch in the probe handle at DC. Connect the probe tip to the point to be measured.
6. Turn on power in the circuit being measured and observe the meter. If the meter pointer deflects to the left, circuit polarity is opposite to that for which the circuit selector switch is set; set the circuit selector switch for the correct polarity.
7. Read the meter scale indication at the pointer position on one of the three arcs. For the 1.5V/15V and 150V full ranges, use the arc marked 0 to 15. For the 150V and 500V full ranges, use the arc marked 0 to 50.
8. Turn off circuit power and discharge capacitors before re-ranging the probes.

## Operating Instructions

### AC/DC

To measure more than 1000 volts DC, use automatic slide switch voltage selector probe on Page 21.

### ZERO CENTER DC VOLTMETERS

1. Set manual selector switch at either - DC or + DC. Set the switch on the probe handle at 1X and short the test leads together.
2. Rotate the ZERO ADJUST knob until the meter pointer rests over the zero center number on the lower scale or,
  - a. Set the range selector switch to a range which is at least twice the probable circuit voltage. Connect the test leads to the circuit the same as for DC voltage measurements.
  1. Observe the meter pointer indication on the lower, or marked 0-1. If the circuit selector switch is set at - DC, positive voltages will be indicated above the center mark; negative voltages will be indicated on the left. Each side of the scale represents one half of the range being used.

The purpose for which the zero center scale is used generally is not require an accurate measurement of the values of voltages, but merely an indication of a balanced condition. An example alignment of an FM discriminator: the desired balanced condition will result in a zero center indication, while a misadjusted condition will cause some deflection away from the zero center.

### AC/DC/RESISTANCE VOLTMETERS

1. Set the circuit selector switch to the AC position.
2. Set the range switch to the desired range position.
3. Turn off power to the circuit to be measured and discharge all the capacitors.
4. Connect the clip for the CIRCUIT-KIT test lead to the circuit or reference point in the circuit to be measured.
5. Set the switch on the probe body at AC/DC/RES. Connect the probe tip to the point in the circuit where voltage is to be measured.

## Operating Instructions

6. Turn on power to the circuit to be measured. Observe the meter pointer. The pointer indicates voltages on two arcs for AC measurements - R, M, S, and peak-to-peak. Both values apply when the input waveforms being measured is a sine wave. Only the peak-to-peak value is correct when the input waveforms is not a sine wave.

| Range Setting | Read R, M, S, Voltage On               | Read Peak-To-Peak Voltage On       |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.5V          | Black Arc Marked Below 4-2.5V AC volts | Red Arc Marked 0-4 Below 8-15V AC  |
| 7V            | Black Arc Marked 0-5 Low AC volts      | Red Arc Marked 0-14 Below 8-28V AC |
| 10V           | Black Arc 0-1.0 to 10                  | Red Arc 0-4 to 10                  |
| 50V           | Black Arc 0-50                         | Red Arc 0-10                       |
| 100V          | Black Arc 0-1.0 to 100                 | Red Arc 0-4 to 100                 |
| 500V          | Black Arc 0-50 to 50                   | Red Arc 0-10 to 10                 |
| 1000V         | Black Arc 0-1.0 to 1000                | Red Arc 0-4 to 1000                |

7. Turn off circuit power and discharge capacitors before removing probe and ground connection.

### RESISTANCE MEASUREMENTS

1. Set the circuit selector switch to the OHMS position.
2. Rotate the range selector switch to any desired range.
3. Set the switch on the probe body at AC/DC/RES.
4. Short the AC/DC/RES probe and the circuit unit clip together and check the meter pointer for a zero indication. If necessary, rotate the ZERO ADJUST knob to obtain a zero indication.
5. Separate the AC/DC/RES probe and circuit unit lead. The meter pointer should return to full scale. Set the OHMS ADJUST control for exactly full scale deflection. When the pointer cannot be brought up to full scale, the battery inside the case needs replacement; see information in Section III, Maintenance.

## Operating Instructions

6. Be sure no voltage is present in the circuit in which resistance is to be measured. Turn off circuit power and discharge all capacitors.
7. Connect the AC/COMMS probe and the common lead clip to the two points between which DC resistance is to be measured.
8. Read the resistance (OHMS) at the pointer position. Multiply the reading by the value indicated at the range switch position. K stands for 1000. M stands for 1,000,000. The result will be resistance in ohms.

## SECTION III

### MAINTENANCE

#### CARE OF INSTRUMENT

The Simpson Voltage Tube Voltmeter Model 211-2 is a durable and rugged instrument which will withstand the wear and tear of every day use. But it should be protected from rough treatment, dropping, or other unnecessary severe shock. The panel must not be subjected to heat treatment which will be damaged under these conditions. With proper care, the Model 211-2 should provide many years of excellent operation.

#### REMOVAL FROM CASE

To remove the instrument from its case to replace the battery or to inspect and service the internal parts, remove and remove from the back of the case and the screws at the bottom of the case. Slide the front panel straight forward out of the case. All of the internal parts including the test card are attached to the front panel and will come out of the case as a complete unit.

### Maintenance

#### BATTERY REPLACEMENT

The 1.5 volt dry cell battery inside the case of the Model 211-2 is used as a voltage source for ohmmeter operation. When the meter pointer cannot be brought up to full scale deflection with the OHMS ADJUST control, with test probes separated and the function switch at OFF, replace the battery with a fresh equivalent. This is a size C flashlight type cell. Open the case for service and observe the polarity of the old battery in its clamp mounting. Observe this polarity when you insert the new battery in the clamp.

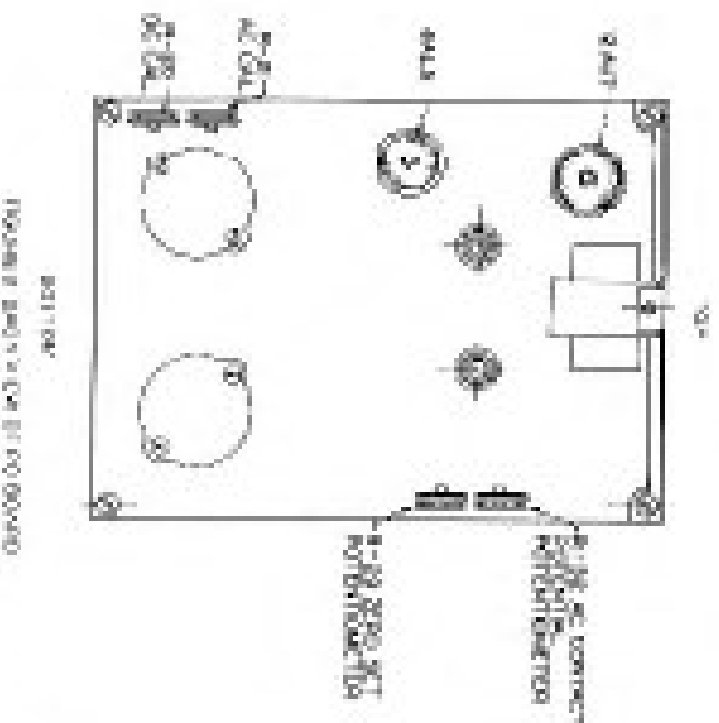
#### CALIBRATION

The Simpson Voltage Tube Voltmeter Model 211-2 has been calibrated carefully at the factory, and changes should not be necessary. After a long period of use, or when any internal parts have been replaced, recalibration may be required. Use the following procedure:

1. Allow the instrument to warm up for a period of at least one hour. Set the function switch at  $\cdot$  DC and the range switch at 1.5V.
2. Turn the ZERO ADJUST knob to the extreme left and note the position of the meter pointer. Before meter pointer is zero, turn the function switch at  $\cdot$  DC and turn the ZERO ADJUST knob to the extreme right. Make the meter pointer point again. The pointer position should be the same for both polarities. If there is any difference between them, adjust potentiometer R22 and the readings are the same. See Figure 4, to help locate potentiometer R22 inside the instrument.
3. With the function switch at  $\cdot$  DC, the switch on the probe body at DC, connect the probe and ground lead together and use the ZERO ADJUST control for a zero pointer indication.
4. Turn the function switch to AC and set the switch on the probe body at AC. If the pointer does not rest at zero,



10



1. Adjust potentiometer R22 to correct it. (See Figure 3) to help locate potentiometer R22 inside the instrument.
2. Turn the frequency switch to - DC and see the output on the probe leads to R22 again. (Insert the probe and ground lead to a known value of DC voltage. Check the meter reading. If it is not correct, adjust potentiometer R22 to calibrate the instrument. See Figure 4, to help locate potentiometer R22 inside the instrument.
3. Turn the function switch to AC and see the switch on the probe lead to AC again. Connect the probe to ground (not to a known value of AC voltage. Check the meter indication.

100

It is not correct, after ponderance that to calculate the insured. See figure 1. so body body ponderance

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Two tubes are used in the Model 31-2. One is a type 2A10 used as a peak-to-peak rectifier for all AC voltages. The other is a type 2A10<sup>1</sup> which operates in the bridge circuit for all measurements. See Fig. 1 for location.

When it is necessary to replace the type LEADIN tube, the new tube must be used for at least 48 hours to eliminate its transient characteristics before the instrument is recalibrated. Place the new tube in the socket and turn on power for the instrument. Leave the instrument connected and operating for the 48-hour aging period. Then recalibrate it with the test steps shown under CALIBRATION.

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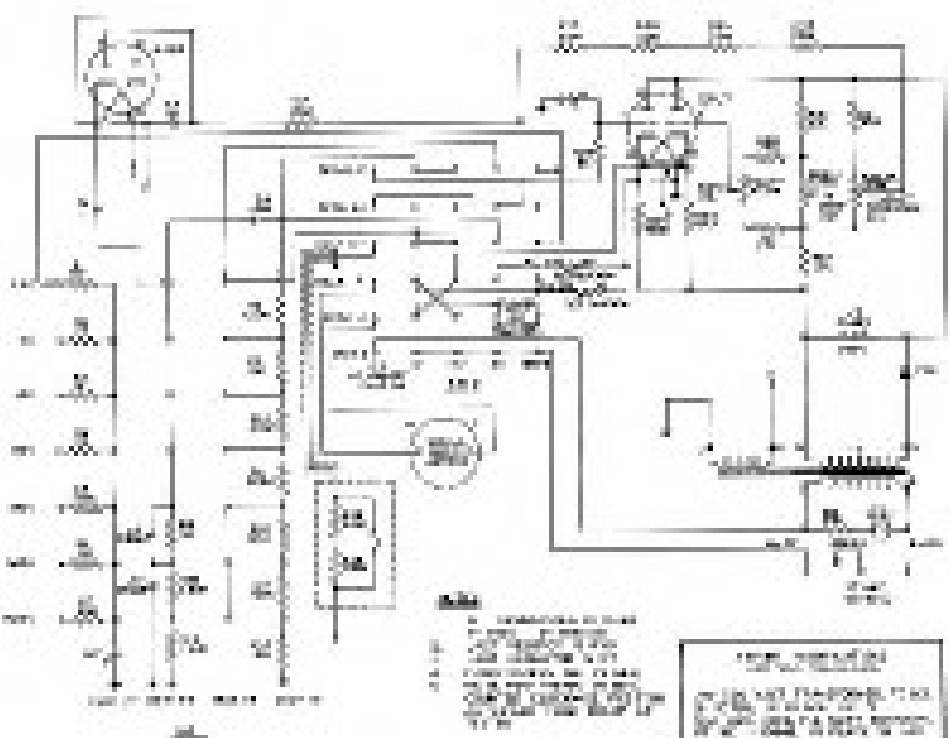
Most of these parts in the Model 311-2 are mounted on the printed circuit board. When replacement is necessary, these details are exact equivalent parts; then clip the obsolete part off the printed circuit board, leaving its leads to use as terminals for the replacement. Carefully locate the leads of the replacement around these leads (which were left in the board) and solder each connection. Then verify all seven replacement details to see that there are no short circuits to other parts mounted nearby.

### CONJUGATING REPLACEMENT PARTS

Place any replacement parts you require, use the following parts list and code the necessary parts from Shropshire Records Company, 3036 W. Grand St., Chicago, Illinois 60640. Specify the Shropshire Part Number and the description for each part in your order.

15

| Reference Standard | Description                   | Shapiro's Part No. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 60                 | Battery 1.5 volts Size 0 cell | 6-111601           |
| 61                 | Capacitor .1uf .100 volts.    | 6-111022           |
| 62                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111023           |
| 63                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111024           |
| 64                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111025           |
| 65                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111026           |
| 66                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111027           |
| 67                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111028           |
| 68                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111029           |
| 69                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111030           |
| 70                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111031           |
| 71                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111032           |
| 72                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111033           |
| 73                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111034           |
| 74                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111035           |
| 75                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111036           |
| 76                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111037           |
| 77                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111038           |
| 78                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111039           |
| 79                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111040           |
| 80                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111041           |
| 81                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111042           |
| 82                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111043           |
| 83                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111044           |
| 84                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111045           |
| 85                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111046           |
| 86                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111047           |
| 87                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111048           |
| 88                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111049           |
| 89                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111050           |
| 90                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111051           |
| 91                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111052           |
| 92                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111053           |
| 93                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111054           |
| 94                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111055           |
| 95                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111056           |
| 96                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111057           |
| 97                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111058           |
| 98                 | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111059           |
| 99                 | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111060           |
| 100                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111061           |
| 101                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111062           |
| 102                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111063           |
| 103                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111064           |
| 104                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111065           |
| 105                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111066           |
| 106                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111067           |
| 107                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111068           |
| 108                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111069           |
| 109                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111070           |
| 110                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111071           |
| 111                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111072           |
| 112                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111073           |
| 113                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111074           |
| 114                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111075           |
| 115                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111076           |
| 116                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111077           |
| 117                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111078           |
| 118                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111079           |
| 119                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111080           |
| 120                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111081           |
| 121                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111082           |
| 122                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111083           |
| 123                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111084           |
| 124                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111085           |
| 125                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111086           |
| 126                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111087           |
| 127                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111088           |
| 128                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111089           |
| 129                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111090           |
| 130                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111091           |
| 131                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111092           |
| 132                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111093           |
| 133                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111094           |
| 134                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111095           |
| 135                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111096           |
| 136                | Resistor 100K 1/2 watt.       | 6-111097           |
| 137                | Capacitor .01uf .100 volts.   | 6-111098           |





## Applications

### ACR VOLTAGE

The use of the Shingora Sub-Thermistor Model 311-2 to measure A.C. voltage is possible due to the high input resistance of the ITC within circuit which has little or no noticeable loading effect on such a circuit. Coupling the Model 311-2 across the A.C. network is also more convenient than using an output meter for alignment purposes, as the voltage control may be set at its initial position. It is not necessary to disconnect the A.C. to prevent its interfering with the alignment procedure.

### MEASURING GRID VOLTAGES

The high input resistance of the Model 311-2 makes it possible to measure voltage between the control grid and cathode of a tube without any serious loading effect. The operation of a beam deflector may be checked throughout its tuning range when it is coupling; a small voltage is present and when it stops oscillating there is no voltage between the grid and the cathode.

### MEASURING GRID VOLTAGES

Grid voltages are usually small. The range of the Model 311-2 permits accurate measurement of them even when it is only a fraction of one volt without loading the circuit.

### OSCILLATOR AMPLITUDE ADJUSTMENT

The zero center scale on the end of the Model 311-2 permits easy adjustment of a discriminator stage. With the input connected across the discriminator load network and the instrument set up for zero center DC voltage operation, the criterion between will be shown when the meter pointer is in the zero center mark. Any adjustment in the discriminator will cause the pointer to be deflected to the right or to the left of the zero center mark.

## Applications

### FM ALIGNMENT

By connecting the Model 311-2 across the first detector grid load network, a reading will be obtained for FM alignment purposes. Adjust the circuit for a maximum indication. Follow the receiver manufacturer's instructions for the next procedure as it applies to the particular receiver.

### COUPLING AND BY-PASS CAPACITORS

A coupling capacitor or a bypass capacitor normally will present a low impedance for AC at the frequencies which it is designed to handle. To identify an open capacitor in either of these applications, measure the AC voltage at each side of the capacitor in the circuit when a normal frequency is applied through the circuit; a good capacitor will show almost as much voltage at its output as is present at its input. An open capacitor will show a normal or high input voltage, but little or no output voltage.

To identify a shunted capacitor, isolate it from the circuit by covering either one of its leads. Then set the Model 311-2 for OHMS measurement on a low range and measure the resistance across the capacitor. If the meter shows a drop towards zero when the probe is that connected to the capacitor, and then rises towards the high end of the scale, read with the pointer across is read to read the resistance across the capacitor. This condition is normal, and the amount of such action will be determined by a combination of the amount of capacity and the ohmmeter range used. If the capacitor is shorted, the meter will not show a changing condition and will usually indicate a very low or zero ohm reading.

### SIGNAL TRACING

The Model 311-2 is very useful for signal tracing or for examining a radio circuit at various points in audio or radio frequency circuits. Its sensitivity, low capacity, high frequency probe permits its use in high frequency circuits which are present in FM and TV receivers.

## SECTION A

### ACCESSORY PROBES

#### HIGH-FREQUENCY PROBE

##### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

|                              |                                                            |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Frequency Response.....      | 10 MC to 200 MC, within LEM                                |
| Probe Type, Capacitance..... | 2.0 pF                                                     |
| Voltage Range.....           | 40 volts ccm (maximum)<br>100 volts peak-to-peak (maximum) |
| Probe Accuracy.....          | ±2% of full scale                                          |
| Loading.....                 | 10MΩ or 1 T value of shunt resistor                        |
| Maximum Input.....           | Input capacitor rated at 200<br>volts peak                 |

The High-Frequency Probe, part number 0474, for the Benjamin Model 301-2 is designed primarily to measure voltages, at frequencies above the range of the regular AC/DC/HA-M-10 probe, furnished with the order. The cable terminates with the same type of connecting plug.

The signal diode contained within the probe body rectifies the voltage under test, changing the 400 pF capacitor previously used to the positive peak value. The direct current is then fed through the 15 MΩ resistor and into the DC input of the instrument panel, where it is read directly on the meter scale in RMS or P-P values.

It is important to note that the probe circuit works as a peak detector and responds only to the positive peak value of the signal under test.

#### Accessory Probes

##### OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Connect the cable plug on the end of the Probe cord to the Model 301-2 VTRM input connector. Set the circuit selector switch on Model 301-2 to DC, and the range switch to the desired range. Connect the probe's ground lead crocodile clip to ground adjacent to the probe of measurement, and insert the tip of the probe to the point being measured.

Read values RMS or P-P scale on the Model 301-2 VTRM for the corresponding desired range, while checking also wave amplitude. When checking the signals of unbalanced or unbalanced wave shapes correct meter reading to positive peak value by dividing the reading on P-P scale by 2.

#### HIGH DC VOLTAGE PROBE

##### DESCRIPTION

Accessory probe, part number 0455, is available for use in high DC voltage measurements. It has a multiplier resistor in the probe body which will increase total input resistance to 2500 megohms. Basic instrument range will be decreased to 100 times the value marked on the front panel.

##### OPERATION

Disconnect the probe and ground lead from the instrument. Connect the accessory high voltage probe to the input connector. It has a special ground lead which is connected to the instrument automatically. Provided as for ordinary DC voltage measurements, with meter signal to 100 times the range without position markings.

## Necessary Precautions

### MAXIMUM SERVICE POSITION INSTRUMENT RANGE WITH ACCESSORY 15-V FUSE

|       |                     |
|-------|---------------------|
| 15 V  | 0-1000 volts (10)   |
| 50 V  | 0-5000 volts (10)   |
| 150 V | 0-15,000 volts (10) |
| 500 V | 0-50,000 volts (10) |

\*Full range indication would be 50,000 volts; maximum allowable voltage for safe operation is 20,000 volts.

### WARNING

The maximum current (more than 30,000 volts to the circuit of the High Voltage Probe and the Model 241-2) greater voltages may short out the input circuit and cause irreparable damage to both the probe and the instrument.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND PARTS SOURCES

|                                                                                                                     |                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Alameda, Alameda Road<br>Hartman Electric<br>2011 E. Jackson Road                                                   | Area Code 909<br>273-7723                            |
| California, Riverside 91701<br>2500 Southland Company<br>5511 Sgt. Francisco Road                                   | Area Code 951<br>960-4197                            |
| California, Los Angeles 90022<br>International Film Assets<br>16500 Van Ness Drive, Two<br>2012 E. Washington Blvd. | Area Code 213<br>867-4360                            |
| California, Los Angeles 90027<br>Heddy Electric<br>Division of HEDCO Inc., Inc.<br>2700 South Normandie             | Area Code 213<br>222-2881                            |
| California, Modesto 95301<br>Kernell, Kenneth<br>5044 Wadsworth Road                                                | Area Code 415<br>985-6326                            |
| California, San Diego 92111<br>Morse Electric Sales, Inc.<br>4100 Taylor Road                                       | Area Code 714<br>270-2222                            |
| California, San Francisco 94104<br>Pacific Electrical Instruments Lab.<br>311 Minto Street                          | Area Code 415<br>421-7182                            |
| Canada, London, Ontario<br>Smith Electronics Ltd.<br>1051 Dufferin Street<br>P.O. Box 461                           | Area Code 519<br>461-5441                            |
| Colorado, Denver 80209<br>Microvacuum Instrument Corporation<br>748 So. Broadway                                    | Area Code 303<br>770-5772                            |
| Connecticut, Milford<br>Shaw-Wood Corp.<br>Branford Road P.O. Box 497                                               | Area Code 203<br>378-0000 (Toll-free 1-800-541-1000) |



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